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THE DYING ROSE-BUD.

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

Ah me!—ah, wo is me!
That I should perish now,
With the dear sunlight just let in
Upon my balmy brow!

My leaves instinct with glowing life;
Were quivering to unclose;
My happy heart with love was rife—
I was almost a rose

Nerved by a hope, warm, rich, intense,
Already I had risen
Above my cage's curving fence—
My green and graceful prison.

My pouting lips, by Zephyr pressed,
Were just prepared to part,
And whisper to the wooing wind
The rapture of my heart.

In new-born fancies revelling,
My mossy cell half riven,
Each thrilling leaflet seemed a wing
To bear me into Heaven.

How oft, yet while an infant flower,
My crimson cheek I've laid
Against the green bars of my bower,
Impatient of the shade!

And pressing up and peeping through
Its small but precious vistas,
Sighed for the lovely light and dew
That blessed my elder sisters.

I saw the sweet breeze rippling o'er
Their leaves that loved the play,
Though the light thief stole all their store
Of dew-drop gems away.

I thought how happy I should be
Such diamond wreaths to wear,
And frolic with a rose's glee
With sunbeam, bird and air.

Ah me!—ah, wo is me, that I,
Ere yet my leaves unclose,
With all my wealth of sweets, must die
Before I am a rose!

The Battle and the Armistice.

We find in the government paper the annexed letter from an officer of the army at Monterey. We are glad to see that the letter receives the semi-official endorsement of the government paper, because the writer not only defends Gen. TAYLOR's conduct in regard to the terms granted to the Mexican commander, but states circumstances to show the importance of the armistice to Gen. TAYLOR himself, as well as reasons why its premature termination by the order of the Government is unfortunate for our own army: [NAT. INTEL.

MONTEREY, (Mexico,) September 28, 1846.

MY DEAR COLONEL: This place surrendered the evening of the 24th, after three days' contest, during which we drew ourselves around it like a boa constrictor, the fold becoming more contracted each day. The place is strong by nature, and had been much strengthened by art.—They had more than thirty pieces of artillery, which they had disposed of with skill, and used with good effect. The defence was obstinate. Every battery had to be carried excepting two, one of which was evacuated during the second night; the other not until after the surrender. The latter was their citadel, and would have required a breaching battery, which we had not, at least not nearer than Camargo.

The town is a mass of castles. When the attack extended into the town these houses were carried only by small assaults. Worth's division took the heights, crowned with batteries, in the rear. He carried them, one after another, in a most gallant manner, and with little loss. A demonstration, made by the other divisions on the opposite end of the town, intended at first only as a diversion in his favor, soon became a most general engagement there. The horns of the bull were there, and we got terribly gored.—There was the main loss, with the least gain. General Taylor was there with all his staff. We went into the range of the fire at about half past eight A. M. and went out of it at 4 P. M. This was a long time to be peppered. The two following days were partly passed in street fighting, in which the light artillery (singular as it may seem) bore a conspicuous part. Indeed, Ridgely and Bragg were conspicuous the first day. So, it is said, was Duncan, who was with Worth.—The morning of the fourth day General Ampudia held out the flag. That day was a day of rest, for in the evening the articles of capitulation were signed. I was present at the council which arranged the basis for them. Ampudia spoke with dignity and some eloquence. His countenance, however, looked somewhat besotted.

As many soldies have marched out as we can march in. Under other circumstances, the leniency of the articles might be questioned. Gen. Taylor's answer in the morning had been that arms should be laid down and the parole imposed.—He was afterwards induced to concede, as it was possible, perhaps probable, that at that very moment peace existed between the two nations.

Had he insisted on his first terms, the contest would undoubtedly have been renewed, at least for some hours, which would have been marked by a most exasperated contest, and the effusion of much blood. We would have gained all but the citadel, with what further loss we know not. Under all the circumstances, I approved the course taken. I heard no one find fault with it while the chances of more hard fighting were open. When they were closed, some voices said they were still for war.

The suspension of operations will little more than give us time to prepare for ulterior operations, if they become necessary. Our provisions are now about out. We could not move onward, even if no obstacle was in the way. General Taylor wishes some four or five hundred thousand rations put in deposite here before he aims at Saltillo. They must come up from Camargo. It will take the major part of the four weeks to provide this store, muster all the means of transportation that we can. So you see my work is only begun. I am ready for the task. My strength and willingness are undiminished.

Extracts from the Diary of an Officer of the United States Army, at Monterey.

"September 21.—A day to be noted henceforth in history. The night of the 20th being dark and rainy, and consequently favorable for operations, our battery of 24-pound howitzers and the mortar were established in a hollow opposite the main work, and at about thirteen hundred yards off, with orders to open on the old Cathedral, which is strongly fortified, so soon as we should hear the fire from Gen. Worth's division. Accordingly at 7 o'clock we commenced throwing shells. The enemy returned it pretty briskly with round shot, and soon got the range of our pieces. While in this position we lost one man and a horse. At about 9 A. M. the 1st and 3d Infantry and Baltimore Battalion, under Col. Garland, advanced on our left and engaged the enemy, who occupied an advanced redoubt and the hedges and houses in the suburbs of the town. The Tennessee Regiment was sent forward to his support. This brought on a general action, and in succession the Ohio, Mississippi, and 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, Ridgely's and Bragg's batteries, were thrown forward. The enemy had a flank fire of artillery from their main work on the troops as they advanced, and a direct fire from the town and batteries. The extreme right battery of four guns was carried with the bayonet, the enemy deserting their guns with the utmost precipitation. The first division, composed of the 1st Infantry, Baltimore Battalion, 3d and 4th Infantry, charged past this battery, and, passing another battery and several breastworks still in the hands of the enemy, charged into the heart of the town, followed by Bragg's battery. This was a fatal mistake. Without any definite object in view, they found themselves in a network of fortifications, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and musketry from the hedges and houses on their right and left, front and rear, along the narrow streets in which they were penned up.—The consequence was that they were terribly cut up. The 3d and 4th Infantry will hardly muster a company strong.—The Baltimore Battalion lost Col. Watson, and was, like the rest of the command for the time, scattered. Bragg's battery, unable to manœuvre, or even turn in the narrow streets, suffered severely in men and horses. The remnant of this devoted band was recalled, and rallied in the ravine in which our battery was situated. At this time our guns (24-pound howitzers) were ordered to advance and support Ridgely's guns that were playing on the second battery, exposed to a galling fire of musketry and shells. One was put into the road and opened with shells, spherical case and canister, at about two hundred yards. I served and pointed this gun for upwards of half an hour, and during that time was the mark for their fire. I had one ball through the collar of my coat, and one through the skirt. My horse was shot through the shoulder, and finally mortally wounded through the head under me. How I escaped is incomprehensible. I thank God for his mercy. We occupied this position and kept up an incessant fire until late in the afternoon, when the troops were all withdrawn, except the 1st and the remnant of the 3d and 4th infantry, who occupied the battery taken from the enemy, and strengthened it, working all night."

A Loan of Five Millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of $5,000,000 at six per cent. The Union says that "the law under which the loan is proposed to be made, limits the amount to ten millions of dollars, leaving it to the option of the government to issue treasury notes, or make a loan, or both, provided the treasury notes and loan do not together exceed ten millions of dollars. It would appear, from the course pursued by the Treasury Department, to be the intention of the government to effect the whole operation by an issue of five millions of treasury notes, and a loan of five millions of dollars only. With a loan of five millions of dollars, and an issue of five millions of dollars of treasury notes, together with the moneys now in the treasury, and the accruing proceeds of the customs, and of the sales of the public lands, it is believed that the government will have all the funds required."

CUMBERLAND, (Md.) Nov. 3.

Tremendous High Water.

We were visited with a rain on Friday night last, which lasted, with but little intermission, until Monday afternoon, causing a rise in the waters of the neighborhood rarely equalled. Wills's creek rose to perhaps within a foot of being as high as the last freshet; and when at its highest, the Potomac commenced to rise, and continued rising until evening, by which time a great portion of the lower section of the town was under water. We are informed by one of our oldest citizens that the Potomac river never attained the same height within his recollection. The back water from the river came into the street at the Wills's creek bridge, and extended to the public square, partially undermining Black's Exchange Hotel, and causing much damage to the house, filling all the cellars, and ran down Mechanic street. The back water from below extended up Mechanic street as far as the Virginia Hotel.

Immense loss must ensue to many of our citizens, the amount of which as yet we have no means of ascertaining. And not only will it be injurious to our town, but the farmers adjacent to the river have doubtless suffered greatly, as shocks of corn in great quantities were seen floating down the stream. We also learn that much damage has again been done the Maryland Mining Company's Railroad above the Narrows.—*Civilian.*

THE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS.—The train of cars with the Western mail, due at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not reach this city until 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, having been detained by a flood in the Potomac, which deluged the road. In the neighborhood of Catoctin the water was so deep that it entered the cars, and even put the fire out in the locomotive. The passengers, however, arrived safe, after a most tedious and disagreeable trip.

We learn that in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks the canal was entirely overflowed, and it is feared has suffered considerable damage, though this could not of course be ascertained until the water fell.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the Piqua (O.) Register of Oct. 24.

The Presidency.

If any other State than Ohio is to have the Candidate of the Whig party for President in 1848, let Pennsylvania be that State, and Hon. ANDREW STEWART be the man! He is now the champion of the interests of the North in Congress—the able advocate of the Protective Policy, upon which, we have no doubt, the next Presidential Election will mainly turn. What say the Whigs to the suggestion?

What say the Whigs to the suggestion? We say good—excellent. We should like to hear the response of the Whig press and party of the whole Union to this interrogatory. We can speak for Pennsylvania. Such a majority as she would roll up for him, has not been heard of since she gave her fifty thousand majority for Andrew Jackson.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

Ohio.

From the following article from the Wayne county, Ohio, Democrat, our readers will be gratified to perceive that Mr. Cox, the Whig candidate for Senator is elected in that district, thus giving the Whigs a majority of TWO in the Senate of Ohio.

"WAYNE COUNTY SENATOR. There is no longer any doubt with regard to the right of Mr. Cox to a seat in the Senate of Ohio. Errors in the returns made to the Clerk of the Court, sufficient to give Mr. Cox a clear and unquestionable majority of five or six votes, have been discovered and in due time will be fully substantiated. Mr. Cox has served the proper notice upon Mr. Wilford, advising him that his seat will be contested; and that he will push his claim to a successful issue, there can be no manner of doubt. He has received a manifest majority of the votes cast; and will, as he ought, be awarded his seat."

A soldier on a trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the president "Prisoner, you have the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to plead in your defence?"

"Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst!"

THE STORMING OF MONTEREY.

The following account of the operations of Gen. WORTH's division at Monterey, and defence of the capitulation, are from the pen of Col. BALIE PEYTON:

MONTEREY SEPT. 25, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: After a most obstinate and sanguinary conflict, which was continued from day to day for five days, Gen. Ampudia capitulated this city on the 24th instant. Our loss in killed and wounded has been extremely severe, not less than 500, amongst whom are some of the most valuable officers of the regular army, as well as volunteers.

The first regiment of Tennessee volunteers, commanded by Col. Campbell, suffered more severely, perhaps, than any other which was engaged during the siege having had twenty-seven killed on the field, and seventy-seven wounded, some of them mortally, and many of them seriously, and this out of a force of only 379 men. Notwithstanding this tremendous loss, the regiment charged under the lead of its gallant colonel and other officers, and was the first regiment which stormed the fort, mounted the breastworks, and unfurled the stars and stripes upon its walls, amidst a perfect hailstorm of balls which was pouring upon it.

These Mexican towns and fortresses are incredibly strong, and few men fight better from house-tops and behind stone walls, or are more adroit in the use of stationary artillery than the Mexicans. In these actions Gen Taylor had, all told, about 5,000 men, while Gen. Ampudia's force consisted of 10,500 infantry and cavalry, besides militia, rancheros, &c. Gen. Taylor had eighteen pieces of artillery, of which seventeen were fieldpieces while Gen Ampudia had forty-four pieces thirty-eight of which, with two standards of colors, are now in our possession.

Our army arrived before Monterey the morning of Saturday, the 19th instant, and about half-past eight o'clock, while reconnoitering the outworks of the city, a ball, discharged from a twelve-pounder, struck near Gen. Taylor and staff, and bounded with terrible velocity over his head, at which the old hero did not change a muscle or even bat his eye. This day, the 19th, was spent in making reconnoissances of the place and its various outposts, amidst a good deal of firing on the part of the Mexicans, from cannon and a short gun called an escopette, which carries a large ball to a distance of 500 or 600 yards.

On Sunday, the 20th, Gen. Worth was detached by Gen. Taylor, in command of the second division of the regular army (about 1,500 strong) and Col. Hay's regiment of Texas Rangers, (consisting of 400, men,) with a view of turning the city and occupying the Saltillo road, for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's supplies and reinforcements, which were daily expected under Gen. Santa Anna. The division performed the march—making a road, filling ditches, &c.—a distance of about six or seven miles, and reached the vicinity of the enemy in the evening, about five o'clock, when the General, with an escort from Col. Hay's Rangers, was fired on by the batteries placed on the heights, and also by a corps of the enemy's light troops, who were sent through a cornfield to cut off his party.

From this time until the appearance of the white flag, on the evening of the 24th, the division of the army commanded by Gen. Worth, was incessantly engaged, and was ever successful—never for one moment hesitating or faltering—putting to rout the enemy's cavalry on the plains, driving his infantry through the chaparral and from the house-tops, scaling immense heights, capturing guns, and storming fortresses which were not only deemed impregnable but which seemed to be almost inaccessible. And, best of all, these brilliant exploits were performed with the loss of fourteen killed and fifty-six wounded; and during the four days' contest there occurred not the slightest error or mistake on the part of the commanding general, nor was there at any time the least faltering or hesitancy on the part of the officers and men—regulars and volunteers—in executing his orders. Indeed, it is difficult to determine which is most worthy of admiration, the wisdom and energy displayed by the able and accomplished commander, or the gallantry and ardor with which he was sustained by those under his command.

When the difficulties and apparently insuperable obstacles are considered, I venture the assertion that the series of successes obtained by the division under Gen. Worth's command, in the recent operations against Monterey, will bear a favorable comparison with the proudest achievements of the American arms. He was opposed by a greatly superior force, which was well served with artillery, and posted upon the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre. He stormed heights, took three pieces of artillery, turned them on the enemy, and with these and the aid of one of his own pieces—which he contrived to place upon the summit which commands the famous Bishop's Palace, eight hundred feet above the base of the mountain—united with the inestimable services rendered by the dauntless and invincible spirits who stormed these heights, he reduced that stronghold of the enemy and drove him into the city, upon which he turned the guns he had captured. He bivouacked his force for the night on the bleak mountain, and the next day, after bombarding the town, he conducted his forces into the streets amidst a shower of balls discharged at his person. He was seen every where, directing every thing, driving the enemy from his batteries, forcing him from street to street and house to house, until night ended the conflict. He maintained his position in the city, placed a ten-inch morter in one of the stronly fortified squares, to direct which he placed that gallant and skilful officer Major Munroe, with instructions to fire a shell (weighing ninety pounds) every half hour during the night. This duty was prerformed with terrible effect, almost every shell falling in the plaza, where the enemy's forces were collected to the number of 7,000 or 8,000 men.—He had made every necessary preparation for pursuing his advantages the next day, even to placing some of his artillery on the tops of high buildings, which would command and sweep the house-tops from which the enemy fought.

Such was the state of preparation when Gen. Ampudia capitulated the city, reflecting equal honor upon the military skill of the head which conceived, and the indomitable energy of the gallant spirits who executed the plan of operations.

Our most serious loss occurred on the 21st, when Gen. Taylor only intended to make a diversion in favor of Gen. Worth, who was engaged in the attack on the other side of the town, but owing to the ardor and impetuosity of the troops, they very soon became involved in a general engagement, which Gen. Taylor felt bound to sustain. This excess of courage involved melancholly consequences, but it is surely a most excusable weakness, if it be a weakness, to display an excess of ardor in the field of battle.

The volunteers from the different States behaved in the most handsome manner. They have won for the citizen soldier the admiration and applause of the officers and soldiers of the regular army, who speak of their conduct in the highest terms of approbation and eulogy. Amongst the volunteers none have shone more conspicuously than the 1st Regiment of Texas mounted riflemen, commanded by that Chevalier Bayard, Col. J. C. Hays, better known as Jack Hays. This corps, from the Colonel to the private, has fully sustained its former reputation. In the first affair in which Gen. Worth's division was engaged on the morning of the 21st, Col. Hays, with several companies of his mounted riflemen, were thrown forward to open the ball, which he did most beautifully, encountering and shooting in the presence of the General the Colonel of dragoons who commanded the enemy's forces.—In scaling heights, storming batteries, and clambering over walls and house tops, the voice of the gallant Colonel and the reports of the unerring rifle of the Ranger were ever heard in the van. The courage and constancy and subordination of this corps is the theme of admiration in the army.

But my object is narrative not eulogy. It is not necessary for me to go into detail in relation to the terms accodred to the Mexican army in the capitulation, as you will have seen the articles, or the substance thereof, published in the newspapers ere this reaches you. If any one not acquainted with the facts of the case should object that our Commanding General has granted terms too favorable to the retiring army, let it be remembered that our invincible little army had already suffered severely in baring the bosoms of our best citizens and bravest officers and soldiers to the batteries of an unseen foe; that the city was still immensely strong in its defences; that the Mexican army was double that of our own; that this army was in possession of the strongest part of a city each house of which is a fortress within itself; that each remaining street was barricaded, and most of them defended by cannon; and that when driven from the city the Mexican army possessed a fortress called the citadel, of immense capacity and great strength, to which the whole army could have retired. To have taken this work without a siege train, as we were, by assault, would have cost us very dearly. Independently of these considerations, our provisions were growing short and our ammunition was quite limited. We were far removed from our supplies and reinforcements, while the enemy might have been reinforced at any moment. And lastly, the policy avowed by our Government does not inculcate the idea that this is to be a vindictive or exterminating war against the people of Mexico, but on the contrary, to conquer a peace, or, in other words, to whip Mexico to her own satisfaction, obtain our just rights, and conclude a peace upon terms such as would be becoming in a great and magnanimous nation towards a weak and distracted Government. All this has, in my opinion, been accomplished in as full, complete and ample a manner by the course pursued in the capitulation, as if we had stormed the citadel and put ther whole army to the sword. This is, in my judgment, the last battle which will be fought in the Mexican war. General Ampudia, in urging a pacific course on General Taylor, stated repeatedly that he knew that Gen. Santa Anna was disposed to peace; that he was well assured that the course adopted would lead to peace between the two countries; that his object was to save the effusion of blood and the honor of his Government. But, if the war is to be prosecuted, we are in the possession of one of the strongest, most healthy, and beautiful places in Mexico, from which, when our reinforcements and supplies arrive, our army cannot be expelled by any force which Mexico will be able to send against it. We have taken arms and ammunition with which we can act offensively or defensively, according to the course of events and the policy of the Government. If it be the policy of our Government to extend our boundary beyond the Rio Grande, then the line of the Riconada, agreed upon as that beyond which the Mexican troops are to retire, is the most eligible which can be indicated by the geographical features of the country.

Gen. Ampudia and his amy left this morning for Saltillo. He was treated with courtesy and respect by Gen. Worth, whose quarters are in the city, and who accompanied him to the limits of town. In fact, all our troops displayed that forbearance which always marks the conduct of brave and magnanimous men towards those whom the fortune of war has placed in their power. You will observe that in my narration of the events of battles I have confied myself to the opeations of that division of the army which was commanded by General Worth. I have done so because I was with this command, near his person, saw what occurred, and know that which I have stated to be subtantially correct.—You are not to infer that I mean to intimate that the main army, under the command of Gen. Taylor, did not perform feats equally worthy of the applause and admiration of the country. Others well informed as to facts, and much better qualified for the duty, will no doubt give a detailed account of the operations of the army. Take the army altogether, I doubt whether a superior body of men ever rallied under ths flag of our country.

Nery truly, yours, &c.

BALIE PEYTON.

J. DD. ROZIER, Esq.

LETTER OF GEN. BUTLER.—The following are extracts from a letter of Gen. BUTLER to a near relative of his in Louisville. In publishing it the Journal of that city states that the General says, in the same letter, that it is the opinion of those Mexican officers who have been taken prisoners by our army that their Government will at once offer to ours terms of peace:

MONTEREY, Sept. 25, 1846.

Monterey is ours, but not without a heavy loss, and my division has probably sustained more than one-half of it. I am myself wounded but not badly. I was struck by a musket ball below the knee: it entered in front, grazed the bones without injuring them, ranged round through the flesh, and came out on the opposite side. I became faint from loss of blood, and was compelled to leave the field after having been in it under a heavy fire of grape and musketry for three hours. I have been required by my surgeon to keep perfectly still ever since the battle.

I was in the act of leading the Ohio Regiment to storm two of the most formidable batteries in the town, flanked by a stone wall ten feet high, with a deep ditch in front, and covered by a strong musketry force in the rear, under complete shelter. There were two other batteries of grape shot discharged, that swept the ground continually. Col. Mitchell, who commanded the regiment of Ohio volunteers, was wounded about the same time that I was, and we then prudently abandoned the enterprise, as we became convinced that our loss would have been probably at least one hundred more men, had we persevered.

I hope you will not think I acted rashly. I know that I am often rash where I involve myself alone, not so, however, when the fate of others are at stake. The condition in which we were placed fully justified, if it did not positively require us to make the attempt. The peculiarity of our situation I cannot now explain without going into greater detail than I am able to do.

The battle commenced about 9 o'clock A. M., and continued without intermission, with various degrees of intensity, for eight hours. I had almost 1,000 men in the battle—the Louisville Legion having been left to guard our mortars—and of that number we lost in killed and wounded about 250.

We took our battery and a house fitted up as a fortification, and assisted the regulars in taking a second. Gen. Worth, with great gallantry and equal success and with far less loss, carried on his operations on the opposite side of the town.

The loss of the regulars who acted with us was nearly proportional to ours,

as a storm, though I have not, save the official returns.

Under all the circumstances the terms of the capitulation are favorable to us.—There were still several strong forts in the hands of the enemy, which we would have been compelled to take by regular approaches or with heavy losses. The plaza is of itself an enormous fortification of continuous houses, with thick stone walls, and all the streets leading into it strongly fortified and filled with guns.

They admit that they will have at least 8,000 fihting men, whilst on our part we cannot muster 5,000 for duty, and have only a few heavy guns, and them we took from them.

Never I believe did troops, both volunteers and regulars, behave with more calmness and intrepidity, and I do not believe that for downright straightforward hard fihting the battle of Monterey has ever been surpassed.

An officer of the Louisville Legion, writing to the Editor of the Louisville Courier, explains the absence of the Legion from a participation in the general assault on the enemy's fortifications. The following are extracts from his letter:

"The situation of the Louisville Legion was a very silent, but at the same time a chafing one. We were obliged to stand the fire from a well-directed battery of twelve-pounders from the Castle, which were directed at the howitzer and mortar, beforementioned as being immediately in front. Their pieces were very troublesome. Their cavalry formed in front of the Castle frequently, for the purpose, it is supposed, of making an attack upon us, but a bomb thrown in their midst soon dispersed them. The Legion was formed in squares every hour or so for the purpose of receiving their expected attack on the battery. This is the reason why we were not actively engaged. Gen. Butler ordered us into the city at one time, but Major Munroe, who had charge of the pieces remonstrated in the strongest terms, and said that the mortar battery would be taken by the Mexicans in half anhourafter we left,&that thepieces we were protecting were then doing more damage to the enemy than we could possibly do in the city. Upon this, Gen. Butler then countermanded the order.

"We laid for nine long hours flat upon the ground, the balls whizzing a few feet over us. It is no fun, I assure you, to be shot at as a target without the power of sending back. It commenced raining about 4 o'clock, and did not cease during the whole night. It was quite cold, and many of us had no blankets. We were kept on the watch ground until 12 o'clock at night, when the pieces were moved to camp—a distance of about two and a half miles—in a very heavy rain and deep mud. We had nothing to eat all day, nothing to cook when we got to camp, and no fire to cook it by. Our comp guard, because of an anticipated attack on the camp by the Mexican lancers, had struck all the tents and packed the wagons with every thing, blankets and all, making it impossible for us to get our blankets. It was an exceedingly disagreeable night, but it was rather better than dodging twelve pounders.

"Rumor says that the enemy will be allowed to leave by giving up their arms, ammunition, and public stores. If this is not acceded to, the fights will be recommenced to-morrow morning. The General does not wish to capture them, as he will have to support them, and is very short of supplies for his own troops.

"The fight on the first day was obstinate to the last, and many feared the day would end disastrously. Our loss in killed and wounded during the three days cannot be less than 500.

"There are various accounts as to the manner in which the action was first brought on, some saying it was against Gen. Taylor's orders by the rashness of the volunteers *N'Importe*; it has ended in a glorious triumph over twice our number, who were well fortified in a place naturally a second Gibraltar. The prisoners state Ampudia's force at 14,000."

How the People's Money Goes!

The Harrisburgh Union contains a list of suits brought by this Commonwealth against Defaulters to the State, occupying nearly a column and a half of that paper, published in accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. These cases are put down for trial at an adjourned Court, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 18th instant. The list (says the Delaware Republican,) presents a sad picture of the rapacity for plunder on the part of public agents, inasmuch as it embraces the names of most of those employed on the public works for the last two years past, from the Canal Commissioners down to the most humble toll gatherer, who has had an opportunity to pick and steal the money of the people. We should not be surprised if there is more than a million of dollars involved in these suits, not a tithe of which will ever be recovered by the Commonwealth. A glance at the list will answer the question, "What becomes of the public funds?"

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.

The work on this road is going on very actively. Two companies of engineers have been on constant duty for several weeks, and the route from McKeesport to the mouth of Turtle Creek completed, and will be ready for letting by the 15th of this month. Two routes present themselves from Turtle Creek to the city, the surveys on both of which are now completed and calculations of the cost of each will immediately be made and reported. The other engineer corps is now employed on the route from McKeesport eastwardly, and the whole from this city to Westmewton will be surveyed this fall and possibly in time to let.—*Pittsburgh American.*

Official List of the Killed and Wounded.

The following is the official report of killed and wounded of the 1st Ohio Regiment at the storming of Montery, September 21, 1846:

Invincible Riflemen.—W. H. Harris killed, shot in the breast with grape Josiah A Kellum, severely wounded; arm amputated above the elbow. Samuel Myers, severely wounded; grape shot fractured jaw and lodged in the throat. E Wade, slighdy; spent ball in the head.

Montgomery Guards. — Richard Welch, killed. John Farrell, slightly wounded; contusion of arm and side.—John Clarkin, severely; musket ball through the foot amputated. Vandeventer, slighdy; contusion of the shoulder by a shell. John Flannagan, contuston of hip and side from a charge of horse. J Ryan, slighdy; flesh wound of leg by a musket ball.

Dayton Company.—W G Davis, orderly sergeant, killed. D. F. Smith, private, killed. Kelley Cox, killed; shot through the head by grape. E Reese, killed; residence Cleveland. Thomas McMurry, killed. Lewis Motter, first lieutenant, severely wounded. Alexander McCarter, second lieutenant, slighdy, musked ball in the leg.

Dayton German Company.—James McClosky, private, killed. George Phale, private killed. Wm. Weber, private, killed. T. Went, private, severely wounded.

Portsmouth Company.—John W. Hewlett, private, killed. Griffin Sowards, severely wounded, grape shot through the thigh. Alfred Donahue, private, severely wounded, grape shot through the thigh. Silas Burril, severely wounded, musket ball through the leg. James Lambeck, private, slighdy wounded; contusion by a shell.

Cincinnati Cadets.*—N H Niles, first lieutenant, severely wounded, musk-ball through the hip. Wm. Miller, third sergeant, slighdy wounded, contusion of hip and side by a shell. W. J. Hogan, slightly wounded, spent ball in thigh G. W Fitzbugh, first corporal, slighdy wounded; spent ball in thigh. Thos D Egan, private killed. Robert Doney, private, slighdy wounded; contusion of hip by shell.

Brown County Boys.—A F Shaw, private, severely wounded; musket ball through the arm. John Fletcher, private, severely wounded; grape shot in the thigh. A B McKee, private, severely wounded, musket ball through the hand.

Cincinnati German Company.—Matthew Hett, 1st Lieutenant, killed—commanded company. George Myer, corporal, severely wounded; musket ball lodged in arm—extracted. E J Dehooler, private, severely; grape shot in thigh and musket ball in arm. Henry Weber, do, severely; musket ball in right side—extracted at left breast. Henry Meyer, do., severely; musket ball through arm—extracted.

Butler Boys.—Jas. George, Capt., severely wounded; contusion of head by shell—not dangerous. Geo. Webster, 1st sergeant, slighdy; contusion by spent ball—not dangerous. Geo. Lowfellow, 2d do. severely; musket ball through thigh—not dangerous. J.Pierson, private severely; musket ball through the chest—not dangerous. John H Longley, corporal, slighdy; contusion from spent ball. R H Alcutt, private, slighdy; contusion from shell. Stephen Freeman, private, killed. Oscar Behnee, private, killed. These men were murdered and shockingly mangled by Lancers, who came upon them whilst the latter was conducting the former, who was slighdy wounded, into camp—and unarmed!

Field and Staff.—Col. A M Mitchell, severely wounded; an esquipette (2½ oz.) ball through the leg. (The Colonel's favorite horse, presented him by the Cincinnati Bar, was killed.)

Adj't. A W Armstrong, 2d Lieutenant of Cincinnati Cadets, severely wounded; grape shot through the knee—leg amputate above the knee—recovery doubtful.

(Copy of Morning Report.)

E. K. CHAMBERLIN,
Surgeon U. S. A.

Monterey, Spt. 24, 1846.

*This company owned the Regimental Flag, a beautiful silk banner presented to them by the ladies of Cincinnati. It was carried during the whole action by Sergeant Lundy, and though riddled by musket, canistor and grape, and its staff shot off a few inches above his head, the gallant and fearless Sergeant kept it waving during the whole day, and now has it floating on a Mexican lance captured from the enemy!

Naval.—the U. S. storeship Relief, Oscar Bullus, Lieutenant Commanding, nineteen days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ultimo. She brought no news. Passengers, Captain Fitzbegh, relieved of the command of the steam frigate Mississippi by Commodore M. C. Perry, the remainder of the officers and crew of the ill-fated brig Truxton, and a number of officers on their way north to attend the Naval Academy.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Captain Aulick sailed from Pensacola on the 22d ultimo, and the U. S. ship Falmouth, Commander Jarvis, on the 25th, to join the the blockading squadron.

The U. S. steamship Princeton, Capt. Engle, sailed on the 31st to join the squadron.

In Delaware County, N. Y., last week the mountains were covered with snow, the thermometer down to 20, and ice half an inch thick on the ponds.

The Washington Union says,—"We were yesterday presented with a bunch of cherries, second crop, half ripe, which grew in Washington."

The Army of Chihuahua.

From Maj. M. C. M. Hammond, U. S. A., who arrived a day or two since from Port Lavacca and San Antonio, Texas, we obtain the following information.—N. O. Pic.

One half of Gen. Wool's army left San Antonio for the Presidio on the Rio Grande on the 26th of September. The General went in person on the 29th. The remainder, consisting of sixteen companies of Illinois infantry and four companies of Arkansas cavalry, were under command of Col. Churchill, Inspector General U. S. A. Between the 5th and 8th of October, eight of these companies marched commanded by Col. Hardin; and Col. Churchill was to have conducted the remainder on the 14th, leaving one or two companies in garrison at Baxar, to protect supplies and furnish escorts.

Gen. W. expected to reach Presidio in twelve days. He will establish a depot at that point, until it is ascertained whether steamers can ascend the Rio Grande, to a position more suitable for his operations. His army will cross the river on a flying bridge, boats for which were constructed at San Antonio, under the direction of Capt. Fraser, engineer, and were transported in wagons. The river at the crossing is said to be near 400 yards wide, from 50 to 100 of which are swimming, and with a rapid current of six miles the hour. If opposed by a considerable force, the passage would be exceedingly difficult, and could not be effected without great loss.

Col. Harney's command, in July, were compelled to swim about sixty yards, and the stream so scattered them, that 100 resolute men, as asserted by some of his officers, could have prevented their landing.

As soon as supplies are received to enable him to advance, Gen. Wool will press on to Chihuahua, taking Santa Rosa and Monclova in his route. The former town is garrisoned with regular troops, and is said to be capable of strong resistance. This line of operations is longer than might be selected, but it has the advantage of turning the mountain passes—of abundance of water and some provisions—and runs within seventy or eighty miles of Gen. Taylor's, when cooperation can be readily effected if necessary.

General Wool has exhibited great activity and energy in preparing for the march. On arriving at San Antonio, on the 14th of August, he was far in advance of his army and his supplies, and met with innumerable obstacles in procuring wagons, teams, forage, and provisions.—He moved his forces at the earliest practicable moment, with so limited a number of rations as scarcely to justify an advance.

If it is found impossible to transport supples by water to the Presidio or other point on the Rio Grande whence to furnish the Army, it will be necessary to haul all their provisions from Port Lavaca, by way of San Antonia, a distance to Chihuahua of nearly 800 miles, and through a country in rainy seasons almost impassable for a heavy wagons. It will be seen that this enterprise is gigantic, and its accomplishment will be an achievement more arduous & more creditthan a brilliant victory.

From St. Louis Union,

Gen. Kearney and his Movements.

Santa Fe, Sept. 13, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—On the 2d instant General Kearney, with about eight hundred men, left the town on an excursion south. We went to a village called Tonie about one hundred miles distant. We struck the Rio Grande twenty-seven miles from this place, at a village called San Domingo, inhabited by the Puebla Indians. Our reception at this village was quite a grand affair, the principal men and braves of the tribe met us six miles from the town and escortad us in; the braves were mounted on iheir best horses and dressed in the most gaudy apparel, and armed and equipped in the same manner as when they go out for the purpose of fighting. When tee General passed the head of their columns, they fired off their guns, and then one file on each side of our companies proceeded to the rear and then wheeled and came down close to our line at the top of the speed of their horses, yelling and going through all the manouvres of a regular charge; they met again at the head of our columns, fired at each other with their pistols, make passes with their lances, and then filed off and returned to the head of our companies. This was repeated several times to the great admiration and astonishment of all who witnessed it. I have never seen better horsemen anywhere, and from what I could discover I should take them to be formidable in battle, if properly armed. They are fine looking men, and much superior in every respect to the Mexican population. They have a very fine village, most splendid vineyards and appear to be much more comfortable in every respect than the Mexicans.—When we got into the village, we were invited into the priest's house, where a most stupendous repast was set out, consisting of the best grapes I ever saw, melons, apples, cakes, and with liquor sufficient to wash them down.

After our repast, the General made a speech to the citizens, who appeared quite well pleased; they then escorted us out of town, and we went on our way rejoicing, with full stomachs, and every man with just liquor enough to make him feel patriotic. This was the only Indian village we visited.

After we left San Domingo, we passed through villages every eight or ten miles, until we reached the village of Tonie.—Most of them, however, were quite small, and the inhabitants, with the exception of two or three men in each, are a poor, miserable set.

The only villages on the Rio Grande that we visited, worthy of note, are San Domingo, San Phillippe, Albaquerqua and Tonie. Albaquerqua was the residence of Armijo. We halted a short time at this place, going and returning. Gen. Kearney called on the late Governor's wife and passed an hour or two, as he told me, very pleasantly. She is said to be an intelligent woman, and deported herself with much propriety. Her husband (Armijo) it is said, has gone to the Passo, and, it is supposed, will continue on to the city of Mexico. The people near the town of Tonie, and the inhabitants of the different villages have heard of our intended visit, and the General so arranged our marches as to bring us to this town the evening before the anniversary of their patron Saint, a great day with the inhabitants of that region of country. And I assure you it was a great day, not only with them, but to all who were present. There was an immense concourse of people, women, children, Mexicans, Indians and white folks. They had prepared fire works, which were gotten up in a very good style—the town was illuminated—they had a theatre, that is, a play in the open yard, which appeared to be well received by the inhabitants, they also had a fandango, which was not only crowded. But jammed and crowded to overflowing; the *beauty* and fashion were there, and to my astonishment, I found some of the women quite handsome.

Affairs in the Rio de la Plata.—If we are not greatly out in our reckoning there will be sights to be seen, things to be told of, before many days, on the other side of the Atlantic. The failure of Mr. Hood's mission will snap another link of the entente cordiale if the Spanish marriages have left any unbroken. Mr. Hood has gone home for fresh instructions, and to tell his Government, long since heartily sick of the "intervention," that his attempts to make a pacific arrangement have been defeated, not by Rosas, not by Oribe, not by Fructuoso Rivera, not even by the handful of malcontents in Montevideo, but by the French Minister, Baron Deffaudis. How will this fall upon the chafed temper of Lord Palmerston?

But why has Baron Deffaudis stood in the way? For two reasons. First, because he is the political friend and protege of Mr. Thiers, who has already made one fierce attack upon Mr. Guizot, apropos to to this Montevidean affair, and no doubt means to make another. Second, because Brazil has designs upon the Banda Oriental, which designs are connected with if not stimulated by the interests of the Prince de Jamville, whose wife is a sister of the Brazilian Emperor. The whole matter is as clear as crystal.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Compliment to Gen. Taylor.—The citizens of Jefferson county, Kentucky, where Gen. Taylor was reared and educated, have caused a massive silver pitcher to be executed as a present to him. A letter will be forwarded to Gen. Taylor advising him that the pitcher will be delivered to his lady. It is a fit present from the old friends of the General to their former neighbor.—*Louisville Journal.*

Funeral of Col. Cross.—The remains of the late lamented Col. Cross were yesterday conveyed to their final resting place in Congress burying-ground. The funeral was attended by the President of the United States and all the members of his Cabinet, by all the officers of the army and navy now in this city, by the Mayor and a number of the clergy and citizens of Washington. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Septimus Tustin. The remains were escorted from the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Row by the Washington Light Infantry, the National Blues, and the Union Guards, volunteer companies of this city. The Potomac Guards, under the command of Lieutenant Bomford, also attended the funeral. A great number of citizens in hacks, on horseback, and on foot, followed the deceased to his grave.—*National Intelligencer.*

TREMENDOUS CRASH UP!

Miraculous Escapes.—On Saturday, the immense fly wheel in the Rolling Mill or Foundry below Mill Creek, flew to pieces, scattering the fragments in all directions. for the space of one hundred feet, one piece went over the Canal a much greater distance; another piece went high in the air, and came down through the roof of a house, striking the stove, at which a woman was standing, demolishing it, and knocking a bucket out of her hand. The fly wheel was very large and in rapid motion when the accident occurred, and although, the fragments of iron and wood flew in every direction, to the great danger of numerous persons, we are happy to state not one was injured. All were, of course, frightened.—Cin. Com.

AN ANTI-MORMON WAR.

We learn from the Springfield Illinois Register, that Gov. Ford heads an expedition which has been started at that place against the Anti-Mormons at Nauvoo.—The volunteer force from Springfield numbered one hundred and eleven men, and they had with them two brass six pounders, well appointed and manned by skillful artillerists. It was expected that they would receive large accessions of volunteers on the route. It is the determination of the Governor to put an end, at all hazards, to the violence and outrages that have brought disgrace upon the State.

It is said that the number of children born in the United States is a year is 450,000. It is calculated that only one-half live to be 21 years old.

THE FOREGN NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

England and France.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a boisterous passage of eighteen days, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamer Great Britain was still ashore with twelve feet water in her hold.

The Cambria, with Mr. Bancroft our newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, on board, had arrived at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Britannia.

The deplorable condition of Ireland engrosses public attention in the British Islands. The famine continues to spread over that unfortunate country. Diseases of the most malignant type, are also adding to the horrors of the scene. The marriage of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated without producing any more serious effects on political affairs than protests from England, from one or two other European powers, against the alliance with France, which are intended to form the basis of future interventions, should occasion require.

The *entente cordiale* between France and England is at an end. Henceforth the two powers will move independently of each other. France joins Spain with a view to the re-conquest of the Spanish Americans. There is some anxiety yet in the minds of the owners of the Great Brtiain. The noble vessel is still ashore, although every effort has been made to remove her. It is thought she will not sustain much more damage than she already has.

Flour is in demand in Liverpool at an advance of one shilling, since the last steamer. Cotton advanced 1 farthing. Grain is rapidly advancing in all the European ports.

Mr. Bancroft, the new Minister, had arrived in London.

Money market depressed, in anticipation of bullion being shipped to America.

It is reported that the British Government are about to open their ports for grain.

Arrival of the "Palmetto."

The steamship Palmetto, Capt. Lewis, arrived here yesterday, thirty-six hours from Galveston, having left that port on the evening of the 27th inst. We have received by her Galveston papers to that date, together with a mass of correspondence from Monterey.

The steamship McKim, from Brasos Santiago, for New Orleans, arrived at Galveston on the 24th inst., having sustained some damage in her machinery.—There were on board most of Capt. Shivers's company of Mississippi and Texas Volunteers, Colonel Bailey Peyton, Gen. A. S. Johnson, Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, and a large number of discharged volunteers, making about 300 in all.—The McKim was to have proceeded on her voyage on the 28th, in the evening.

The steamer Florida, Captain Butler, 11 days from Brasos, put into Galveston on the 25th instant, being in want of water and provisions. She had 160 discharged volunteers on board.

The reported Duels.—We are happy to learn that the difference between Colonels Bailey Peyton and Marshall, and Captains Shivers and Musson, which were to have been decided on the field, have been amicably and honorably arranged.

The American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoras.

The above we cut from the New Orleans Times of Oct. 30th. The Times contains some long and interesting letters, but no other news than that given above. Gen. Taylor was thought to have commenced his onward movement before Nov. 1st.—Pittsb. Gaz.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE AND THE MONARCHIES.

The political affairs of France excite attention, not only in the Old World, but in the New, because the death of Louis Philippe, which cannot be far in futurity, is regarded with anxiety and apprehension by the crowned heads and their Ministers in Europe, lest the event referred to should produce new populer convulsions and scenes of revolution and bloodshed. The opponents of monarchy in France await the event with keen expectation, and scarcely disguise their determination to make a struggle. But Louis Philippe acting upon the doctrine of "forewarned, forearmed," is endeavoring not only to render his own reign pacific, steady, and permanent, but to smooth the way and strengthen the dynasty of his successor. The chances are, we think, that he will succeed, for although the outbreak may take place on the announcement of his death, the Government will be so strong, and their plans be so well matured, as to nip an insurrection in the bud. This is clearly the policy of the king of the French and of his ministers and they are assisted in their views by the British Government, to say nothing of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—Bicknell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A JOURNEYMAN HAIRMAKER.

A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
Somerset, sept. 22.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 00
Rye,	"	50 a 0 00
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 73
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 2 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 25 a 3 50
Wheat	0 60 a 0 65
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	44 a 56
Peaches,	1 00 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 75
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 80
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1¼
Carlisle Bank	1¼
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1¼
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1¼
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1¼
Wyoming Bank	1¼
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1¼
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	¾
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1¼
Farmers Bank Canton	30
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	a

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York,

New York city par	| Other banks 1

Maryland,

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

Kentucky,

All solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

☞**John Gay, Esq.**, at Donegal, Westmoreland County, is our authorized Agent to take subscriptions and make collections for us, to whom our patrons there are requested to make payment.

The New Volume.

We commence the 5th volume of the present series of the "HERALD" under encouraging auspices. During the past four years our subscription list has been steadily increasing, and we can at this time boast as good a set of subscribers as are anywhere to be found—a gratifying evidence of the public's approval of our course and appreciation of our humble labors. Cheered by the encouragement of the past, as well as by the prospect of the future, we are prompted to increased efforts in the cause in which we are engaged—and whilst we tender our thanks to those who have heretofore favored us with their patronage, we would say to such as are without a paper, "NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!" The war news alone which we give in the course of a month, is worth the price of the Herald for a whole year, to say nothing of the other advantages that are to be derived from a regular perusal of a newspaper.

Ruling Planets.

It has been suggested to us that hereafter the Locos will be firm believers in the influence of ruling planets upon the affairs of men, for the reason that the present year has been a disastrous one to all that have arrayed themselves either against American arms or American interests. Almost simultaneously with the battle at Monterey, in which nearly all the prominent actors on the American side were substantial Whigs, were fought also the political battles of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, in all of which the Whigs have been completely successful. The Mexicans at Monterey and the Locos in the States were equally active; but all to no purpose. American arms and American principles have everywhere triumphed, and consequently the Whigs have abundant cause for rejoicing. Their star is in the ascendant, and long may it remain so!

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Esq., of Somerset, will be a candidate, we understand, for Clerk of the Senate—a post for which he is eminently qualified and with the duties of which he is well acquainted, having acted as Assistant Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1841. We mean not to PUFF Mr. Pearson—for we never engage in the business of puffing, and if we did, Mr. Pearson needs nothing of that sort—but we desire to speak of him as he deserves to be spoken of—and we say, therefore, if there be presented to the Senate as a candidate for the station mentioned, the name of any other individual who is a better whig, better penman, better reader and cleverer fellow, we should like to know who he is, and would go some distance to take a look at him to see what he is like.

Congress.

Members of Congress have already been elected this fall in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, New York and New Jersey. These States in 1844 elected 38 Whigs, 78 Locos and 6 Natives. At the recent elections they elected 62 Whigs, 52 Locos and 3 Natives—4 vacancies in Maine, and 2 in Vermont, are yet to be supplied.

Silas Wright.

Silas Wright, the big gun of Locofocoism, who was to have been made Governor of New York, as a step towards the Presidency, has been most beautifully used up at the recent election, and may now be laid on the shelf to dry, unless Mr. Polk in his goodness will give him a foreign mission, in which event he may for a while "flourish" abroad, but can never again "shine" among the big lights of Locofocoism at home.

REMOVED.

The Post Office in Summit township has been removed from MEYERS' MILLS to a place called SUMMIT MILLS, somewhere in the woods on the Negro Mountain, to the great inconvenience of the people in that section of the county. We have heard no reason assigned for this proceeding.

The late Revolution.

From Maine to Georgia the Whig banner floats proudly in the breeze! Truth has triumphed over error, and the interests of the country have been saved! The free trade schemes of James K. Polk and his partizans have been most signally condemned, and the people, with an unparalleled unanimity, have proclaimed, in tones loud as the rolling thunder, their adherence to the true and well-tried American Policy. The revolution is complete, and the "Young Hickory" may prepare to "make tracks!"

"O, Polk! O, Polk!
You're a first-rate joke!"

WILD PIGEONS.

During the last few days immence flocks of wild pigeons passed over our town towards the North-east exactly an opposite direction to that which pigeons usually take at this season of the year. The presumption is, that they were driven from the Mountains of Virginia and North Carolina by a snow storm.

The Elections.

Great and Glorious Whig Triumphs.

The recent election in New York has resulted as follows:—JOHN YOUNG, whig, elected Governor by about 10,000 majority; Congress—22 Whigs and 12 Democrats elected. The Whigs have also a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Democratic candidate for Lt. Governor, and one Whig and one Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner elected. We annex a list of the Members of Congress elect.

1st Dist.—F. W. Lord, (Loco)
2d " —H. C. Murphy, Loco.
3d " —Henry Nicoll, Loco.
4th " —Wm. B. Maclay, Loco.
5th " —F. A. Tallmadge, Whig GAIN.
6th " —D. S. Jackson, Loco.
7th " —Wm. Nelson, Whig GAIN.
8th " —Corn's Warren, Whig GAIN.
9th " —D. B. St. John, Whig GAIN.
10th " —Eliakim Sherrill, Whig GAIN.
11th " —P. H. Silvester, Whig GAIN.
12th " —Gideon Reynolds. Whig.
13th " —John L. Slingerland, Whig GAIN.
14th " —O. Kellogg, Whig.
15th " —S. Lawrence, Loco.
16th " —Hugh White, Whig.
17th " —Geo. Petrie, Independent.
18th " —Wm. Collins, Loco.
19th " —O. Hungerford, Loco.—probable.
20th " —T. Jenkins, Loco.
21st " —G. A. Starkweather, Loco.
22d " —A. Birdsall, Loco.
23d " —Wm. A. Deer, Whig GAIN.
24th " —Daniel Gott, Whig GAIN.
25th " —H. S. Conger, Whig GAIN.
26th " —W. T. Lawrence, Whig GAIN.
27th " —John M. Holley, Whig GAIN.
28th " —E. B. Holmes, Whig.
29th " —Robt. L. Rose, Whig.
30th " —David Rumsey, Whig GAIN.
31st " —Dudley Marvin, Whig.
32d " —N. K. Hall, Whig.
33d " —Harvey Putnam, Whig.
34th " —Washington Hunt, Whig.

This shows a WHIG GAIN of **12**.

New Jersey.

In the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Districts, the Whig candidates for Congress are elected; the 3d district was carried by the Democrats. The Whigs have also a large majority in the State Legislature.

Iowa to the Rescue!

Iowa also has wheeled into the Whig line. Her election was held the last Monday in October, and the result, as far as known, is—a Whig Governor and Whig majority in the Legislature, thus securing the election of two Whig United States Senators. Congressman doubtful.

Ohio Legislature.

This body is ascertained to be composed of 19 Whigs and 17 loco focos in the Senate; and 40 Whigs, 30 loco focos and 1 Independent in the House. but as the Independent is a Whig, the majority on joint ballot is 14.

Michigan Election.

The few returns we have indicate that the State has gone Locofoco as usual.—Detroit gave McClelland, Loco, 207 majority for Congress, and his majority in Wayne county will be some 400. Calhoun county has given Gordon, Whig, a small majority for Congress, and elected 2 Whigs and 1 Loco to the House; but Kalamazo has gone Loco 50 votes.—Jackson also Loco.

We learn by a gentleman from Detroit, that the probability is that the Locos have elected their candidates for Congress—the entire delegation.

THE OTHER SIDE.—Mr. Winslow brings the following from the Detroit Democratic Aead Quarters:

CONGRESS.

1st Dist.—McClelland, Dem., elected by about 600.

2d Dist.—Bradley, Dem., probably elected, (very close.)

3d Dist.—Bingham, Dem., elected by about 150, (a large falling off.)

Legislature safe Democratic, but by a decreased vote.

Declination of Gen. Markle.

The "Westmoreland Intelligencer" of last Friday contains the following letter from Gen. MARKLE, declining a nomination for Governor. His advanced age and natural disrelish for public life, together with a desire to promote unity of feeling and of action in the Whig party in regard to the ensuing election, we suppose are the principal considerations by which the General has been influenced in coming to this determination. We need hardly say that we regret his withdrawal: though we have many others in the Whig ranks who are meritorious and popular men, there is not one to whom we could give a more cordial support or who is more deserving of public favor.

MILL GROVE, Nov. 10th, 1846.

Editors of the Westmoreland Intell'gencer:

GENTLEMEN:—Observing that a number of the Whig papers throughout the State are discussing the subject of selecting a person to be placed in nomination by the Whig party in Pennsylvania, as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election: and, as numerous applications have recently been made, by many of my friends, both in person and by letter, requesting permission to use my name in connexion with that honorable office, I embrace this opportunity of expressing through the columns of the Intelligencer, my heartfelt thanks to those who have heretofore interested themselves in my behalf, and who still continue to give ample proof of their kindness and sincerity, and whose zealous and disinterested friendship shall ever be held by me amongst the most grateful remembrances of my life.

My consent, upon a former occasion, to become a candidate for the Executive chair, was, after much earnest solicitation of my friends, reluctantly yielded; with the object, as they honestly indulged the hope, of furthering the principles held by the Whig party in our State: and although their expectations were not fully realized in the event, yet the generous support which I received was esteemed by me as an indubitable expression of popular favor.

Many circumstances unite, however, at the present time, in determining me to with-hold my consent to become a candidate for nomination before the Whig Convention to be held at Harrisburgh in March next; and I therefore, respectfully decline the proffered honor. But, although I have thus declined the kind solicitations of my friends, to become personally interested in the approaching canvass, I shall not cease however, to use my best exertions in support of the nominee of the Whig Convention.

The principles held by the party with whom I have long had the honor to be connected, are identified with the best interests and prosperity of the country; and, although for a time, those principles may have to yield to measures subversive of the general welfare, yet the late demonstrations of the PEOPLE in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, New Jersey and other States, furnish good grounds of hope, that, the ruinous policy forced upon the country by the present national Administration will be but short lived.

Gentlemen:
Very Respectfully yours, &c.
JOSEPH MARKLE.

FOR THE HERALD.

The next Governor.

We have just heard with sincere regret of the declination of Gen. MARKLE. We had considered his nomination certain, and the matter settled. We regret the reopening and unsettling of this question.

Gen. M. has however, we understand peremptorily declined. Our next duty is to select from amongst the gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned in connection with this highly responsible and honorable office, that one, who can bring to the contest the greatest strength, personal and political. If we fail to elect our candidate, the fault will be our own. We have the power to triumph; let us not allow mere personal and local considerations to nautralize all the good which ought to result from our late victory.

We believe we are perfectly free from any such considerations, in urging the nomination of the HON. A. STEWART, of Fayette. We have not a word to say against either of the other gentlemen who have been named, and to either we would give our hearty support. As availability however is an important question, we sincerely believe that Stewart should be our man. We believe his popularity, personal as well as well political, to be greater at this moment, than that of any man in the State. We take the occasion therefore of declaring a preference which, subsequently, it might not be proper to do. SOMERSET.

VERY TRUE!

"Peace, too, hath its victories."—Locofoco Paper

☞Yes, Peace hath its victories:
There is the whig victory in Ohio.
The whig victory in Pennsylvania.
The whig victory in Georgia.
The whig victory in Maryland.
The whig victory in Maine.
The whig victory in New Hampshire.
The whig victory in Florida.
The whig victory in New Jersey.
The whig victory in New York.
The whig victory in Iowa.
☞Truly, Peace, too, hath its victories!

DISASTER TO THE STEAMBOAT RHODE ISLAND, from Stonington.

From the New York Express.

We learn from a passenger, who was on board this boat, the following particulars. Her usual time of departure from Stonington was about 9 P. M. on Saturday, but owing to the storm, and a heavy sea, Capt. Manchester did not leave until about 12 at night. They found the sea very rough, the wind blowing a gale, and constantly increasing. The boat was strained very much. About 6 o'clock A. M., when nearly off Huntington Light (the land then in sight) a sea struck her under the larboard quarter, which broke the rudder to atoms. Two seas, then, in quick succession, swept the decks fore and aft, breaking nearly all the main braces, stancheons, &c. and throwing the boat nearly on her beam ends. The freight on the starboard quarter was immediately thrown overboard, to right the boat. This probably saved her, as she came up immediately. The machinery was still kept in motion, the boat running in towards the land. About 7 o'clock the anchors were let go, about half a mile from the shore, and about five miles east of Huntington Light, on Long Island.—The people on the shore assembled, but no relief or communication could be had, owing to the severity of the gale.

The boat strained very much and pitched but her anchors held her. The life boat was got out, with five experienced whalemen, but the boat dashed to pieces alongside, and with great difficulty the men were got on board the boat again.—A letter was then put in a bottle and attached to a barrel, requesting that an express might be sent to New York, for assistance, which drifted ashore and an express was immediately sent. As there was no prospect of any communication with the shore, a second bottle attached to a barral was sent adrift at about one o'clock. This barrel drifted beyond the Point, but was secured by an excellent dog, which gnawed off the string, and brought the bottle on shore, in which was contained a letter, requesting that lights might be kept on the beach all night.—At low tide the bow of the boat took the ground, and she lay quite easy, so much so, that the passengers were not much alarmed for their safety.

About half-past 3 o'clock, Captains C. Bunce, John Uddle, Wm. King Higbee, having obtained a whale boat, which was transported from several miles distance, overland, succeeded in boarding the steamboat. At about half-past three, the landing of passengers was commenced, and continued until about half-past six, when about sixty got ashore, including all the ladies, twenty-five in number. The gale then increased, and no further communication was had with the shore. About eighty passengers and crew were left on board; it is believed they are all safe, and if not taken off before, that they will be by the steamer Mohegan, which left this morning, for her assistance. No lives have been lost. The boat is much injured, and about half the freight thrown overboard. Five of the passengers arrived here this morning, and the remainder will be here, to-day.

The letter bags, with Harnden's and Gay's Expresses, reached here at 5 o'clock this morning.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the following extract from a commersial letter of late date is entitled to all respect:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 1, 1846.

DEAR SIRS: There is very little news worth reporting. The present Government is trying to render itself popular by a series of rather liberal measures, and appears willing to recommence the campaign more vigorously. Gen. Santa Anna is about to leave Mexico in order to assume the generalship-in-chief of the troops concentrated in San Luis Potosi; but we confess to have the very worst opinion of the Mexican army, and do not believe that they will make any vigorous resistance to the American troops. The main difficulty will be, moreover, the entire want of money, as in the coffers of the Treasury there is not even enough wherewith to pay the most necessary and urgent exigencies, and the credit of the Government is very much shaken indeed. It is true that the clergy will guaranty a loan of some millions of dollars, but we do not believe that this amount will be procured; and, even if it were, undoubtedly the largest part will consist is Government paper, which is very difficult to realize at this moment.

The New Orleans Tropic says that that there are hundreds of volunteers in that city suffering from dysentery and other diseases.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,

among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Moustin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Jayne's Medicine.

18) "IS THIS MEDICINE!" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanet cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c. but there is other indicia not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAYNES EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes' to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

CAUTION.

I hereby caution the public not to trust any person or persons whomsoever, on my account, without express orders from myself, as I shall not pay any debts whatever contracted by any one, except such as I may authorize by a written order—of which all persons will please take notice.

JOHN MINERD.

Turkeyfoot tp. Nov 10, 1846*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 23d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Keim, administrator of John J Saylor dec'd,

The account of Jacob Miller and Peter Hochstetler Jr. Executors of the last will and Testament of Peter Hochstetler, deceased.

The account of Edward Dorsey Executer of the last will and Testament of Jacob Heckman, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Yoder and Daniel Hochstetler, Executors of Daniel Hochstetler deceased.

The account of Jacob Blough and Samuel Flickinger, Executors of Abraham Flickinger dec'd.

The account of George Walker Executor of Simon Hay, dec'd.

The account Samuel Thompson administator of Thomas Collier dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
Oct. 20 1846. Register

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weissinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be countinued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known

SAMUEL KIMMEL.
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale on *Friday, the 20th day of November next*, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., the farm belonging to the estate of Christian Myers, late of Ligonier township deceased containing

215 ACRES,

or thereabouts. The said farm is situated in said Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, and within 2 miles of the borough of Ligonier—adjoining lands of Joseph Peoples, O'Harra's Heirs, Michael Myers, Henry Myers and others. There are on the premises a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

a log bank Barn, a good Spring House, and a never failing Spring. There is also an excellent apple Orchard, &c., about 160 acres cleared, 85 of which are in good meadow. The cleared land is under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered and abounding with limestone and coal. The land is of first rate quality. An indisputable Title will be given.

Any person wishing to examine said farm will call with Henry Myers. The terms will be easy and made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL MYERS,
HENRY MYERS,
EDWARD CLIFFORD,
Ex'rs of the estate of C'n Myers dec'd.
Oct. 27, 1846.

A BARGAIN.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale on *Wednesday the 18th day of November*, a FARM belonging to the estate of Henry Lauffer, of Mountpleasant tp., dec'd, containing

130 ACRES.

The said farm is situate in Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county, two miles southwest of Pleasant Unity, adjoining lands of Adam Fisher, Jacob Brinker, Michael Rumbaugh, and others.

There is on the premises, a good two story Log Dwelling House, and Bank Barn, with a good Well of Water.—There is also an excellent Apple Orchard—two good Coal Banks open, also, Limestone. About 90 acres are cleared, 20 of which are in good meadow, all the land is in a good state of cultivation.

The place will be shown by John Rumbaugh or George Hartzell, Sr. An indisputable title will be given by the Heirs, and conditions made known on day of sale.

HENRY LAUFER,
of Hempfield tp.
GEORGE HARTZELL,
Mt. Pleasnt tp.
JACOB GRESS,
of Unity township.
Heirs of the Estate.

November 10 1846.

N. B. If not sold it will be rented for one yeor.

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vast chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 15 1846 3m.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, some time in May last, a white spotted steer, one year old last spring, the left ear cut off, and a hole through the right, with a bell on without a clapper in it.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

nov3 PETER FRIEDLINE, of H

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Centreville, Milford township, he requests all persons to attend at his residence, on Friday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place. JACOB KNABLE.

Oct 13, '46—6t Adm'r.

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Elklick township, on the 22d of September last, three head of cattle, to wit:

A one-year old heiffer, brown, with white face, right ear cropped.

A dunn steer, marked as the above.

A brindle steer, with a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

The owner is requested to come forword, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

oct13 DAVID YODER.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the seventh day of September, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Simon Gebhart, Esq., the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Abraham Colborn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the Real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Rosanna Shaver, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November, next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Christian Shockey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, A. D. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, dec'd, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 23d day of November, A. D. 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 19th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BER IN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the 1st of September, a Brindle 1 year old heiffer, a piece cut out of the lower part of the left ear, and a slit in the same ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

nov3 GEO. ZIMMERMAN.

Jayne's Medicine.

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPBLE NEGLECT.

17) IT has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence, than in this city. Yet while the shoefitter, dress-maker, and milliner are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—The Hair. How often do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored to health again, yet those flowing locks, which once adorned their heads, fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at No. 8 Soeth Third Street, and asking for Dr. Jaynes's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only reglected part of female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Bronchitis, Coughs, Consumption—Thousands die annually with the above diseases. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to relieve, and permanently cures nine out of ten who use it as directed.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing abont 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

STRAY CALF.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, the latter part of October a stray calf, dark brindle, no white on the body and no ear marks—8 or 9 months old.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

GEORGE AUMAN.

nov 10 1846.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Obstruction the Cause of all Pulmonary Diseases.

For what is the cause of Cough?
Obstruction.
What *is* the cause of Hemmorage, & Spitting of Blood?
Obstruction.
What ia the cause of Consumption and Abscess?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Bronchitis?

OBSTRUCTION—

Producing inflamation of the lining membrane of the Bronchia or wind tubes, and an exeretion of mucous or pus, and frequently discharges of Blood. And what is Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, but obstruction, caused by mucous or purulent excretion, clogging up these tubes, and thereby impeding respiration?

Remove this obstruction, and there will be no fever nor inflammation—no pain nor cough—no abscess no Consumption—no hemmorhage nor spitting of blood—no Asthma or difficulty of breathing, but a restoration to health will be certain. And what is the TRUE remedy pointed out by nature to remove this obstruction?

The answer is, Expectorant. Yes, Expectoration is nature's remedy. For reader, there is no other outlet for the lungs to discharge their vitiated excretions, but through the Trachea, or Wind Pipe, and this natural discharge is expectoration.

To assist nature, and oduce this desirable result, nothing has ver been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant—It is the result of the experience of mony years' practise. It produces a free and easy expectoration, suppresses the cough, reduces the inflamation, removes the spasmodic action of the vessels, and heals the abraded surface of the Bronchia or Wind Tubes. The breathing becomes easy—and the patient almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it produces a degree of relief never before experienced by any other preparation, and prolongs the patient's life to an indefinite period. Many who were pronounced incurable two years ago, by their Physicians, are still alive, and appear no worse than they did then, while hundreds, nay thousands, have entirely recovered.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

YET ANOTHER.

From the Susquehanna Register.

15) ALTHOUGH the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart which had apparantly brought her near to the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, cought the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's, in Montrose.—Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparant improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that may likewise partake of its benefits

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo, 5th, 1840.

1 CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Addison tp., Semerset co., on Sunday 1st November, an indented apprentice by the name of *Ezekiel Lewis*, said apprentice is about 14 years old, light hair and somewhat freckled, had on when he went away blue cloth coat and dark cloth pantaloons, he took with him other clothing with which he might change his dress. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and and delivery to the subscriber but no charges paid; the public are cautioned not to harbour said apprentice.

JACOB WILHELM.

nov. 10, 1846.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

—o—

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering: and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar'r Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

***Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1v

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

nov6 *JOHN C. KURTZ.*

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wato Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
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Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.